



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

realized the character of this domination, when it refused to open to Luzio the Allgemeines Archiv des K. K. Ministeriums des Innern or the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna. Until the reports of the police and of the military inquisitions there deposited are known, definitive history cannot be written; but nothing which they contain can mitigate the horrors of the anti-national oppression already revealed. When the time arrives in Austria for greater liberty in historical studies, it is to be hoped that Luzio will be permitted to be among the first to examine the sources which now must remain concealed. For the present he will undoubtedly be content to see these last volumes suffer the fate of prohibition in the Austrian dominions which was meted out by the Austrian press censor to his earlier *Radetzky*.

Aside from the monographs above mentioned, Luzio has published in recent years several briefer historical studies in periodicals. Some of these, together with many book-reviews, written principally for the *Corriere della Sera*, he has now brought together in the volume entitled *Profili Biografici e Bozzetti Storici*. The greater number of these studies relate to the history of the *Risorgimento*; among the more important are: "Costanza Arconati", a sketch of "the good genius of the exiles of 1821", with many of her letters, 1829-1860; "Mantova nel Quarantotto", a defense of the conduct of the Mantuans in 1848; "Il primo Amore di Ippolito Nievo", and "Il Pensiero Artistico e Politico di G. Verdi", both of considerable biographical importance; and reviews of Abba's *La Vita di Bixio* (1905), Lumbroso's *Il Processo di Persano* (1905), Bartsch's *Haynau* (1903), and Barrili's edition of the *Scritti di Mameli* (1902). In his book-reviews Luzio invariably succeeds in contributing some new fact, frequently some document previously unpublished, or neglected in the volume reviewed; so that for its original material, as well as for its bibliographical information, his *Profili* is of greater value than most books of this character.

H. NELSON GAY.

Erinnerungen, Aufsätze und Reden. Von HANS DELBRÜCK, Professor der modernen Geschichte in der Universität Berlin. (Berlin: Georg Stilke. 1905. Pp. 625.)

THIS volume by the widely known editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* brings together the same kind of material as was published by Professor Delbrück in 1887 as *Historische und politische Aufsätze*; the change of title is rather obscurely explained as due to the introduction of a stronger personal element. The 625 pages comprise thirty-four papers of quite varied character both in style and in subject; all but five were published in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* 1887-1901, and only two appear to have received any modifying revision. The topics are for the most part incidents or aspects of the nineteenth-century reconstruction of Germany, the only important exceptions being a paper on the Seven Years' War and three on social democracy. The leaning to mili-

tary history of the author of a *History of the Art of War* (2 vols., 1900) is strongly shown.

The fact that the book appears as a third edition should perhaps insure the suppression of doubts as to its usefulness. But the reviewer may still venture to assert that such volumes are usually uncalled for and are rarely inspiring. Many of these chips from Professor Delbrück's workshop were interesting contributions in their time, appearing as they did with editorial prestige; why the general reader should now value a collection of them, or why the special reader should not be quite content with their deposit in the files of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, would perhaps not be very easy to explain.

The most serious studies in the volume are those entitled "Das Geheimnis der Napoleonischen Politik im Jahre 1870" (pp. 301-357) and "Der Ursprung des Siebenjährigen Krieges" (pp. 240-269), and some idea of the nature and calibre of the whole may perhaps be given by a slight examination of them. They were in their day (1895-1896) rather noteworthy papers, for they set forth or called wider attention to novel if not paradoxical positions. As in them both the author placed himself in opposition to most of his old associates among the students of recent German history (mainly the *Historische Zeitschrift* group), we must credit him with independence and open-mindedness; on the other hand he seems to betray an undue leaning to the historical novelty. The title of the first of these essays might be suspected of verging on sensationalism, especially as it will be found that what is represented as the special Napoleonic secret (an intention on the part of the French government to win by rapid military movements such advantages as would enable it to throw aside the association with Austria and Italy and force Prussia to concede Belgium to France in return for French support of Prussian control in Germany) is given but a minor degree of attention and is by no means proved. Most of the paper is devoted to other sides of the situation in 1870, and Professor Delbrück is apparently more successful in maintaining (especially as against Sybel in his latest contributions), first, that there *did* exist in the early part of the year a warlike anti-Prussian understanding if not alliance between at least France and Austria, and second, that Bismarck was responsible for the manipulation of the Hohenzollern candidacy and the Ems incident so as to bring on war. The paper is thus of decided value, though even in this latest form it by no means clears up the situation.

The article entitled "Der Ursprung des Siebenjährigen Krieges" was originally even more controversial (in this revision the direct controversial parts are largely omitted). In it Delbrück had entered the lists as a thick-and-thin supporter of the Lehmann and Lückwaldt contention that Frederic as well as Maria Theresa was seeking war in 1756, that "zwei Offensiven seien aufeinandergestossen", and that if Frederic were not to be assumed to have begun operations for the purpose of getting at least north Saxony if not also West Prussia, he must be deposed from the pedestal he had occupied. Ten years ago the con-

troversy on this matter raged with great fury, and Teutonic amenities flew fiercely from both camps; pure exhaustion only seems to have stilled the storm, for no sufficient agreement was reached to serve as the basis of a treaty of peace. The Delbrück appearance in the fray only widened the circle of spectators without adding views or material of moment, and the reappearance now of these arguments only suggests reflections on the standards of heroism and statesmanship that were made the prevailing ones in Germany by the glamor of the Bismarckian triumphs. That after his seizure of Silesia the great Frederic should have thought to be content to spend the rest of his days or even a few years in replenishing his resources, developing peaceful industry, and assimilating the new population is declared to stamp him as a weakling if not a fool. Only by crediting him with the intention of proceeding shortly to the improvement of the connections between Brandenburg and Silesia by the seizure of Saxony can his claim to greatness be sustained. And so Delbrück declares that he started in 1755 to bring on war that he might seize Saxony, and declines to regard his reputation as in any wise impaired by the trivial facts that (from this point of view) he entirely failed and that he had entirely miscalculated the situation. For did he not thus furnish the German youth of the future with whole pages of exploits?

It is doctrine of this sort that Denis has probably had in mind in declaring in his recent book on Germany that the German cry for war in 1870 was largely due to the production by the university teaching of a youth that "n'a qu'un credo: la conviction de la supériorité de la vertu et de la science germaniques; qu'une religion: la force; qu'un besoin: la domination".

VICTOR COFFIN.

Frederick York Powell, a Life; and a Selection from his Letters and Occasional Writings. By OLIVER ELTON. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1906. Two vols., pp. xvi, 461; xvi, 464.)

It is unusual for a reviewer in the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW to use the first person singular in reviewing a new book, and the writer of this review in the course of nearly thirty years of writing reviews has never done such a thing before. But the editors of the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW may be pleased to make an exception in this case, since the reviewer was not only an intimate friend of the late professor of history at Oxford, whose life has just been published, but believes that he has certain criticisms to offer which can only be justified by an assertion of personal recollections, of which the value must lie in the credibility of the writer.

To sum up rapidly the value of the work, it may be stated at once that the life of York Powell well deserved to be written, and that it has been written in a tactful and interesting fashion. The many-sidedness of the man has been well brought out; the attractive nature of his personality is excellently displayed; the facts of his career are correctly